CLAIMS

1. A method for measuring the amount of liquid present in a container to which means for making said liquid flow from said container to a point of use are in particular connected, in which method the weight P_i of liquid in the container is measured at a time t_i, i varying from 0 to n, this measurement being repeated at time t_{i+1}, then at time t_{i+2}, until time t_n, n being an integer greater than 3, in which the weight change $\Delta P_i = P_i - P_{i+1}$ of liquid between times t_i and t_{i+1}, where $\Delta t = t_{i-1} - t_i$, is also measured so as to generate at time t_n a signal S indicating that the container may be considered as being empty when ΔP_i is less than a predetermined fraction F of the weight of the container and/or of the liquid initially contained in the latter.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the measurement of the weight change ΔP_i is triggered only when the value of the direct or indirect measurement of the weight of the container and/or of the liquid is less than or equal to a predetermined fraction F of the initial weight of the container and/or of the liquid contained in the container.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the predetermined fraction F is less than or equal to 10% of the initial weight of the container and/or of the liquid initially contained in the latter.

4. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the time interval $\Delta t_i = t_{i+1} - t_i$ between two successive measurements of the weight of the container and/or of the liquid is predetermined, preferably about ten seconds.

5. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the flow of the liquid is at least partly

caused by the pressure exerted by a pressurized gas lying above the surface of the liquid in the container, said gas having a purity compatible with that of the liquid.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the gas is a gas essentially inert with respect to the liquid to be propelled.

7. The method as claimed in either of claims 5 and 6, wherein the liquid is sent to a second container before being sent to its point of use.

8. The method as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7, characterized in that the gas is chosen from helium, neon, xenon, nitrogen, argon, krypton and/or carbon dioxide.

9. The method as claimed in one of claims 5 to 8, characterized in that the gas has a pressure of between 10^5 and 10^6 pascals.

10. An apparatus for delivering a liquid chemical product, comprising a container that contains the chemical liquid to be delivered, means for connecting this container to a point of use where the liquid product has to be delivered, and means for measuring the amount of liquid in said container, which also includes clock means so as to generate, at successive times t_i, t_{i+1} etc., a signal for triggering a measurement P_i, P_{i+1}, etc. of the amount of said chemical liquid at said times t_i, t_{i+1} etc, storage means for recording the measurements P_i, P_{i+1}, etc. of the amount of said liquid at times t_i, t_{i+1}, etc. respectively, means for calculating the difference in the amount of liquid $\Delta P_i = P_i - P_{i+1}$ in the container between times t_i and t_{i+1}, means for comparing ΔP_i with a predetermined value F and means for generating a first signal S_1 if $\Delta P_i > F$ or a second signal S_2 if $\Delta P_i \leq F$.